for six months' consumption.

This immense surplus of provisions is taken to prowide against any inconvenience in case of the machine being wrecked on an uninhabited spot, or to be given away to any vessel in distress, should such a case occur. Provisions are as good ballast as anything else, and As Mr. Lowe has abundant means at his disposal, he deems it no more than common prudence to ballast his machine with material that may possibly be useful otherwise than as mere ballast. One hundred best Roman candles will also be taken, to be used as sigpale in the event of being cast away on any shore where wessels are not likely to stop without being

specially signaled. One hundred copies of each daily and illustrated newspaper of the city will also be taken. Each individual of the crew will be provided with an Indiarubber life-preserving dress, to be of use in extreme cold, or in the event of experimenting in the water. The crew will consist of eight persons, as follows: The aeronaut, four scientific sea navigators, two scientific landsmen, and the historian. No passengers will be taken at any price, although the applicants are already enmerous-several gentlemen offering large sums for the privilege of a passage in the first serial ship to andertake the passage of the Atlantic.

The entire weight of the balloon and appurtenances is 34 tune; its lifting capacity will be about 224 tens. To it fiste the balloon with ordinary coal gas to its full especity, would involve an expense of \$1,800, but as it will be filled only a little more than half full. the cost of inflation will not exceed \$1,000.

Thus, it will be seen that every precaution has been taken to guard against perils, both those which have been encountered by previous aeronauts, and those which are only dimly apprehended. Mr. Lowe expresees his perfect confi tence that the trip will be successful, and that the voyage of the "City of New York" will be attended with less peril than is encountered by ordinary passenger steamers. The whole apparatus will be completed in a few days, and will be ready to start as soon as the weather shall have become settled after the equinoctial storm. Mr. Lowe expects to make the trip from this city to England in 48, or at the most, in 64 hours. He proposes to land in England or France, to accomplish which his course must be north of east, as a due easterly course would land him in Spain, a country where he has no sequaintances.

Whether the trip be entirely successful or not, certain it is that every precaution has been taken to guard against unpleasant contingencies, and to secure a prosperous voyage. Mr Carlincourt Lowe is an neronaut of experience; and his former successful experiments, with his scientific knowledge of acrostatics, lead to the belief that the transatlantic balloon on terprise could not be in better hands.

OPENING OF THE WINTER GARDEN.

There is a proper size for everything, a theater included. The theater of the ancients was very vast, holding many thousands of spectators, and was lit through the open roof by the sun, the perform ances being " matinées." But speaking in colloquial style on the boards of these old colcanal temples of the drama was impracticable, for the voice had not sufficient sonority to make itself effectively heard. What did the actors then do? Sing-neither more nor less-and sing with metallic masks, increasing the resonnance of the tones. The Greek drams was given in recitative, like that of the Italian opera of our times, the intervals, so far as we can judge by the treatises on Music, of Euclid and others on the subject, not extending over so large a compass as that used now. But the impossibility of deciphering fully the hypercomplex notation of the Greeks must leave this matter over in a certain amount of obscurity. As the Greek lyre had so few strings, at the greatest not exceeding half that of the Egyptian harp, and as they used it-such is the inference-simply to sustain the voice by playing in single unison notes, we may judge that they employed fewer notes in their singing-drams than the recitative of our day. This Greek drama, with the great theaters, was carried to Rome, as well as to the colonies civilized by Greek and Roman letters. In the south of France, to this day, are the rulus of a great Koman theater. The universal statement that the popular theater died out, and was revived by the mysteries or sacred plays of the morks, is erroneous. The people's theater always existed. Among the earliest accounts we have of the Troubadours, who were the chief civilizers of Europe-the happy mean betwixt monkish austerity and military ferecity-the bards of love and gentleness-may be found little dramatic pieces which were played by the minstrels or jongleurs. The ancient MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris show these with a freshness quite startling. This ignorance respecting the true history of the drams grows out of the fact that art is overlooked and despised in our colleges, and literary men can only regard the drama in a literary point of view-a very narrow onewhereas the life and soul of the drama was music; and the great dramatist, Shakespeare, in hundreds of places (most of all in "King Lear"), shows us that he was an accomplished musician; otherwise, it may be added, he could not have written his tragedies, which are ultra lyrics, above and beyond the conception of ary collegiate standard of criticisms. The revival of Greek letters gave to the Troubadour play (carried into England from France on the invasion) a breadth and grandeur, which ended in the production of a Shakespeare; and the discovery of the ancient MS. treatises on the Greek musical notation led to the formation of the modern Italian opera (one of the chief inventors of it being the father of the Astronomer Galileo), while the imitation of Greek recitative was the foundation of all the dramatic music of our day-for the Italian musical declamation soon took the form of musical airs or regular pieces, with

The Italians so far led the way in the drama, that some of their stage displays, not long after Shakespeare, were truly magnificent, though at that time the largest theater in England was the little Globe. The institution of the French Academy for Music and declamation by Louis XIV., gave a great extension to the theatrical art, and contributed, in common with the Theatre Français, to give to Paris its noknowledged superiority in acting. When the Italian opera was introduced, it gradually led the way to increase the size of dramatic houses. As the performances unlike those of the ancients, took place in edifices with closed roofs; as the ancient actors' masks-personawere dispensed with; as women appeared on the scene, the supreme exaggerations of the size of the ancient theater were not imitated, though the houses were large, all the more so from the system of private boxes, which prevents the seats from being more than two deep, and hence augments the periphery of the semicircle and the number of the tiers. The great houses of Drury Lane and Covent-Garden Theater were due singly to an imitation of the Italian opera houses; otherwise it may be miely said that the requirements of a good style of acting would have kept them within more reasonable limits. The effect of these great houses on the style of speaking, and to a great extent on the motions and gesticulations of the actors, has been disastrous. Not singing-not supported by an orchestra-without the actique, dramatic, or modern operatic intonation to enable them to prolong their tones-for the superior sonority of the singleg voice is due to the prolongation of tones-the modern English actor in these houses adopted a tone of voice in uttering the simplest phrase, which may be best characterized by saying that it was unlike that of a human being. Still these acters were not inhuman. Talk to them off the stage, and they would speak a simple physic in a simple manner; but the instart they set foot before the lights they adopted a seri of swellen monstrosity of talk that was villainous. They strutted, strided, stamped, and swung their arms about to match.

musico rhetorical forms.

The English actors, as a rule, who appeared at the old Park and Bowery-both large houses, and imits-

water-tight casks and cases for water and provisions | America, not to be outdone, profited by their example. If these actors went to lesser theaters, they carried their vices with them; and so the degradati or of the acting drama prevailed. For local or pecusiary reasons, or an inspiration of what was right, the little atting French theaters were imitated in London, and next in this country. Thenceforward an improvement began. Instead of the theaters being big starved barns, a coal-hole and a drawing room represented by scenery equally dirty, the verismilitudes began to have sway. Scenes were solidly set; carpets were put upon the stage, and the furniture and splender of the drawing-room or palaces habitually alluded to in the text were not belied to the sight. Correctness of costume, after the French model, was also aimed at, and in many instances with success. The result is that notwithstanding the brilliant and profourd essays to show that as positive science and cheap reading advance and are diffused, and the attractions of lectures, discourses, and other educational things multiplied, the drama must decline, the drama has not declined, and was never so well paid for as at this moment. No profession offers a more speedy avenue to fortune than that of a first-rate actor. The supply of actors, indeed, now is not at all equal to the

The small theaters-the Chatham street, the old Chambers street, and Wallack's, Laura Keene'sproved the value of such houses for the acting drams. But it was erroneously thought a very large theater could be built. So several years ago, when the Metropolitan Hall was burnt down-as all public halls and theaters here burn down sooner or later (they never do in France)-the site was used to build a great theater. The result was bad. Sometimes used as an opera house-the musical tide, however, having set for the Academy-cometimes for an acting drams, it could not serve two masters diverse in their requirements; and so it failed. Last Summer, Mr. Stuart, casting about for a theater, determined to reconstruct the Metropolitan Theater, by reducing it to a proper size for the acting drama. Accordingly, many workmen proces led with the work of demolition and erection. The result is, a theater contracted to a hor circle as near the footlights as Wallack's and a stage a few inches narrower than Laura Keene's. The ample hight of the boxes still remains, as well as the greater depth or number of seats in the center of the box-circle, and in all the roomy lobbies and approaches to the theater. The alteration has resulted in a much better theater than would have been erected originally, for the great lot admits of amplitudes which never would have been found upon a site deemed fit originally for a small theater. Superior openness, liveliness, and ventilation, are part of these accidental advartages. The stage, though parrowed, has immerse depth; and proportionably to the size of the house, an unequaled area for display. The decorations of the lobbies and the interior are very elegant-dependent as all our theaters are except the Academy, upon chromatic and not relieved effects. The prevailing colors of the house are violet, and are charmingly fresh.

An essential novelty in this house is the drop-curtain. Without being pre-Raphaelites, we believe in the virtue of pre-Raphaelite studies. The landscapepainter should study nature scientifically. He should be a botarist, a meteorologist, and a geologist. The possible splendors of correlative achievements in science may be instanced in the sublime work of Daguerrs, a painter-scene-painter-whose artistic studies of acrial perspective led to the cognate grandeurs of his immortal discovery. When we remember that a Ciceri and Stanfield are scene-painters, the claim to a high rank in that branch may be modestly assumed. All allowance of course must be made for the big-brushing, the large-handling, and the fact that the vast landscape or architectural scenes of the theater should be viewed like the real landscape or building, at a respectable distance, and not clo At this point we will glance at Mr. Russell Smith's painting, the drop-curtain of the new theater called The Winter Garden. (What becomes of the Winter Garden in Summer we are not informed. It would have been more logical to call it the Perennial Paradise-or, All the Year Round Horticultural Hemisphere. In making this suggestion, it would be foreign to the amenities of the occasion to ack where is the garden—the flowers and vegetables growing in the ground, ordinarily understood to mean a garden ? Mr. Russell Smith has taken the old story of the reading of Aristophanes to the Greek soldiers in Sicily as an appropriate dramatic incident for treatment. It is a rice theme, and the locality affords a rich display of architecture, island, sea-water, and sunset. On the left of the spectator is the group of Greek soldiers as around a temple. Antique buildings run into the perspective along the shore, and vessels are in the harbor, and the distance is marked by mountains.

Mr. Russell Smith in this work more than sustains his reputation. It is incomparably the finest dropcurtain ever seen in this city; its style as landscape painting is a revelation in that department. The phenomena of nature, the shape and color of the trees and feliage, are rigidly after Nature; so, too, the shape and drift of the clouds; the retreating perspective of the mountains; the ocean mist; and last, and not least, the generous warmth of the sun, on the foreground, which lights up the house with its effluence. The coloring is a triumph. It is more than scene-painting. It must be viewed as more ambitious art. Mr. Russell Smith, strange to say, is unknown to New-York, except by this painting. His studies from nature—he is a landscape painter as well—in his own country, America, and is Europe, have been elaborate; and the ripeness of the consummate artist now glows in his works. The manager should be thanked for his liberality in seeking out such agenius for the most important decoration in his theater. The feeble portions of the painting are the figures, and the too crowded architecture.

The opening of this theater on Wednesday evening was signalized, of course, with a great crowd-very good humored, and attentive. Lots of notabilities were present. The orchestra, composed of no less than wenty-four excellent musicians, under the direction of Mr. Mollenhauer, struck up a pot pourri as an introduction to Dot-the play of the evening-being a dramatization by Boncicault of Mr. Dickens's story of The Cricket on the Hearth. The nevelist is followed, except that fairies are introduced in a first scene, and come down the chimney of the cottage on several ocessions. As the tale is well known, we need not repeat the plot. It afforded, in the main, a fair display for the talents of the well-known actors engaged-Mrs. Boucicault, as Dot; Mrs. John Wood, as Tilly; Miss Stevens, as the Blad Berths; Mrs. Allen, Mary Fielding: Mrs. Blake, as Mrs. Fielding; Mr. J. Jefferson, as Caleb Plummer; Mr. Harry Pearson, as John Perrybingle; Mr. T. B. Johnson, as Tackleton, and Mr. A. H. Davenport, as Edward Plummer-beside giving pretty girls work to do as fairies. Mrs. Bouciesuit had a nice part, and rendered it well. Mrs. Wood had entirely too much of carrying the baby, but was furny. Mr. Jefferson has done better in some other things, though he made some capital points. His forte is not pathos. Johnson, as the mean, sour curmudgeon, was very good. Miss Stevens was pathetic, and had an excellent idea of

Considering the haste of transmogrifying the theater, and the hurry of rehearsal, the play went well. We would suggest to the stage carpenters to put something back of the chimney, for its transparency reveals elements foreign to the scene-people walking about-and rather adverse to the verisim tudes Another hint: when snow is on the ground. people don't dress in Spring or Summer attire.

The play will bear some compression, being three ours long. But it is fair to say that the interest seldem flage; and the audience was delighted and moved by the really genial and generous character of the drama. People felt better after it. There was a great deal of applause; and after some ten minutes' clapping and stamping at the close, Mr. Boucleault, tions of the modern English—were of this stamp; and the stage director, came forward, and made some

modest and appropriate remarks. Mr. Stuart, the lessee, did not appear.

The Wister Garden is now blooming in the Autume. It deserves success; a fine company, a large orchestra, a new and elegant bouse, just large enough, make up its horticultural attractions.

CITY ITEMS.

The weather was cool enough yesterday morning to render fires comfortable. There was a sharp frost during the night-not enough, however, to destroy vegetation.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN .- There being no quorum yesterday afternoon, the Board was declared adjourned to Monday next at 5 o'clock p. m.

PROPOSITION IN FAVOR OF STREET-SWEEPING Machines.—Colonel Delayan proposes to sweep the leading thoroughfares of the city with Smith's streetsweeping machines, by which means he is confident the same amount of work could be done twice a week instead of, as at present, only once. The cross streets in the upper wards he proposes should continue to be swept by hand. He has also concluded to take measures to secure the amount of street cleaning done which is assigned, in their respective charters, to the several railroad companies.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES .- Prior to the adoption of the Tax Levy, notice was given by the Controller that county debts could not be paid notil further notice. Warrants to a considerable amount have for the past four or five days been filed at the Controller's office, of which the parties interested seem not to be

WAUGH'S IT ALIA. - This series of panoramic views, which has been on exhibition at Mozart Hall for a week, has been well received. It represents a voyage from the United States to Itsly, and various scenes in that country. The painting throughout is well executed; several of the scenes surpass in realizing effect, among which we may specify the interior view of St. Peters, at Rome. Just at this time when the public mind has been so much attracted to Italian localities, a pancrama such as Waugh's Italia, is particularly interesting. It continues on exhibition at Hope Chapel.

ANOTHER REGATTA .- Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of Broadway, have just completed a magnificent silver belt, for a clab of aquatic sportsmen, to be presented to the champion of the American waters. The belt, which is valued at \$150, is to be rowed for on the 10th of October, at Staten Island, in shell or skeleton boats, with a single pair of scuils. Competitors from all the large cities of the Union have already entered the list. The prize weighs 20 onness, is three inches wide, and 34 inches in diameter. On one side is tastefully engraved a rowing score, and on the other is depicted a yacht race; in the center is a shield bearing the United States coat of arms. In addition to the belt, there will be other prizes for the second and third-rate

MILITARY .- The Kingston Grays yesterday returned to the city from their excursion to New-Haven, and were received at the Twenty seventh street Depot by Companies E and F of the 71st Regiment, and escorted to the Division Armory, where a substantial collation awaited them. Speeches were made by Capt. Langworthy of the Grays, and Capts. Metzler and Wheeler of the 71st. At 3; p. m. the strangers were escorted to the steamboat, and set out for home amid the loud cheers of the New-York soldiers.

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN STATE CORVEN non.-The delegates and alternates from this city are

Alternates,
D. D. Reynolds,
Th. C. Reynolds,
Wm. F. Gold.
David Oakley,
C. H. Smiley,
Benj E. Hancock,
James Oriffiths.
Richard Suriew,
James Webb.
Jesse C. Dean,
Charles Kemble.
Geo. B. Deane. II....Aug. P. Greeke, Wm. J. Bence. III Jas. S. David Coleman.

IV....Robert Beatty, jr.,
George W. Warner.
V...Dr. S. Hail,
J. S. Huyler. VI. Cornelina Corson,
Gilbert G. Deane.
VII. Daniel Ulmann,
H. J. Irvieg
VIII. John H. Briggs.
Geo. W. Wheeler
X. F. C. Wagner,
George Kelley. Ed. C. Ware, Wm. H. Faulkner. Wm. H. Pane Charles Shove, W. A. S. Conklin, Thompson W. Decker, Edw. N. Bloom. Charles MoNe XIV... Cornel's H. Whitaker.
XV... Rutus F. Andrews,
Jabez Dennis.
XVII... A. S. Jones,
Jea. H. Toone.

COURT FEES AND FINES .- A few days since we COURT FEES AND FINES.—A low days show the gave a statement of the amount of fees paid into the City Treasury by the Clerks of the several District (Civil) Courts. We now present an account of the She was keld to answer in \$500 bail. fines paid into the Treasury by the Clerks of the Police District Courts, with the date of each payment. Under the laws respecting these Courts, all fines imposed by them are received by the Justices' Clerks of each, who are required to return the same monthly, under cath, to the City Chamberlain, and render a detailed account thereof to the Controller Fines collected by Wardens of prisons are required to be paid by them to the Clerks of the Courts by whom they were imposed, and the Clerks are required to include the same in their monthly reports as above. There are five Police District Courts in the city, including a branch of the First District, which is held in the basement of the City Hall, sometimes called the Mayor's Court." The First District Police Court-rooms are at the Tombs in Centre street. Fines

counted for by John		
Mouth. January. February. March. April.	April 7	Amount. \$3 00 Nothing. 15 60 5 00
Fines accounted for	by John Lalor, Cl	erk.
May June July	Jaly 2	114 00 220 75 135 00

Branch at Mayor's Office, City Hall, M. N. Jones January and February

May Aug 17 June Aug 17 July Sept 2	19 00 19 00 8 00
Total	and Greenwich
Second District, Jefferson Market renue, Thos. W. Murray, Clerk. January and February. April 2 March. April 4 April May 2 May June 1 June July 1 July Aug 4	\$51.00 46.00 47.00 141.00 349.00 291.00
Total	\$915 00
	payments
Month. Dec. '55 and Jan. '55—Jas Steers, Cierk. F January—W. B. Rockwell February and March—James Steers	reb. 24 20 00 ipril 4 19 50

Fourth District, Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth

-James Steers.

	Louise aronne ar	
t (Yorkville), V	Vm. Dodge, Clerk.	
	Date of payments to Chamberlain.	Amount.
Month.		41.54.745
January		35.33.37
Fenruary		20 00
March	Anril 2	5 00
Marca	W 9	2 00
April		
May	June 1	43 00
June	June 50	138 (9)
July	A 9	144 90
July	*******	
A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		- 200 11 11 11

We shall endeavor hereafter to give regular acourts of the various revenues of the Corporation, and trust that our Reporters will be furnished by the proper officers with all reasonable facilities for procuring information of so much interest to the public.

UNKNOWN WOMAN DROWNED .- Yesterday Coroner Higbie of Actoria was called to hold an inquest on the

body of an unknown woman, about 30 years of age, found affect near the landing of Astoria. She was above the ordinary size, had on a pair of cotton gloves, three brass rings on one finger over the gloves; 32 cents was found in one of her stockings tied in the corner of her handkerchief, otherwise she was nearly desititute of clothing; upon the right arm was the letters J. M. and E. M., printed with India ink.

A PERUVIAN MINER AMONG THE CEDAR-STREET Boxzis .- A sharp-featured person of diminutive stature was yesterday afternoon met by a First-Ward policeman in the neighborhood of the Hotel Français, Cedar street, making the most excited movements, and talking away wildly in a foreign tongue. The policeman concluded that the person must be crazy. He therefore informed him that he must accompany bim. A rude box of boards fifteen inches long and ten inches square at the erd, which the strange individual seemed to regard with much care, was picked up and taken along to the City Hall Police Court. A well-dressed and glib-tongued young man, who could converse with the stranger, accompanied, and the magistrate was informed that " here was a crazy man having a box full of money." The interpreter of the Police Court talked with the excited foreigner, and, after a few moments, turned to the magistrate, making the assertion that the man was no more crazy than himself. He was an Italian, but sp ke French, and had just returned, arriving by the Star of the Weet, from the mining district of Peru, and had been swindied and ill treated at the Hotel Français in Cedar street. His box was filled with gold and silver ore, which being known to the hotel men, he had been subjected to every species of attempt to swindle. He had been charged \$13 for two meals and a bed, and subsequently taken to three or four ticket offices by the officious hotel men and their runners, who had attempted to make him boy a ticket for France, whither he was going. Refusing to buy a ticket immediately, they had charged him \$10 for taking him around, and attempted to make him pay it. Alderman Brady, fully comprehending the reason why there was so much interest taken in the "crazy" Peruvian, immedistely dispatched an officer to arrest as many of the parties implicated as he could bring along.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD .- At about o'clock on Wednesday evening, a gentleman named Hugh Carroll, while attempting to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad in a wagon, was run into by the engine of one of the New-Haven trains. He was thrown from the wegon, breaking his leg and otherwise injurirg him. The Conductor stopped his train, took the man on board, and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

EXPLANATORY.

EXPLANATORY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sig: I perceive my name appears as Vice-President at a meeting held lust evening in Volts Garden. Will you allow me to state that I was not present, and that, though in favor of the objects for which the meeting was called, I am quite anfavorable to some of the resolutions accepted at it.

Your obedient servant,

New-York, Sept. 14, 1829.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I notice in your report of an Anti-Sabbath Meeting held last evening at a lager-beer saloon, somewhere in the Rowery, "that a pertien of a latter from the Rev. Dr. Williamson (Universalist) was read by the Rev. Mr. Hatch," Hamson (Universalist) was read by the Rev. Mr. Hatch, "New, as this brief classical Dr. Williamson's letter may convey the in pression that Universalists sympathize with such movements, and as soon an impression would be entirely errorests. I can ready device you to call upon Dr. Hatch for the letter, or such past as he read to the meeting for publication in your columns, for I am sure that the Doctor can have said nothing that will in the remarket degree encourage such a meeting. I am also sure that no Universalist, justify entitled to the name, can be found so to do.

Respectfully yours.

New, York, Sept. 14, 1859.

JOHN W. ANDREAS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Court of Sessions.—During a brief receas of the Court of Sessions, yesterday. Officer Black, of the Seventh Precinct, attempted to arrest Eliza Collins, for whom he had a warrant. Eliza was charged with assault and battery, and was precent in Court as a witness in another case which had not yet been called. While trying to arrest Eliza she green punncloss, and reasted the officer, and was seconded in her efforts by Eliza help the state officer. After a severe struggle, the officer succeeded in arresting Eliza, he take allega et also he called the arresting Eliza, he is the allega et also he called the state of the severe struggle, the officer succeeded in arresting Ellien, but she allega et also her established the severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the ellipse in the allega et also her established the severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe struggle, the officer succeeded in early the severe severe

ARRESTED.-John Johnson, the colored man who stabled his father in-lew, Samuel Phillips, at No. 47 Hammersly street, on Sunday night last, was arrested yesterday by Officer Van Brutt, of the Eighth Ward, at Weeksville Long Island van Brutt, of the Lighth Ward, at Weeksville Long Hand, Johnson was traced to a bedroom in a house compiled by colorad persons, who offered some resistance to the officer, but finally yielded him up on the latter showing his revolver. Johnson admitt the stabbing, but asys Philipps's abuse of his (Johnson's) mother, was the provocation. Johnson was committed by Jus-tice Kelly, for examination. Philipps lies dangerously wounded, at the New-York Hospital.

AN UG: Y AMUSEMENT. - Pat. Gerrity was arrested AN UGLY ANUSEMENT.

peaterday by one of the Brasoway squad, and followed to the City Hall Police Court by a large number of respectable persons, who manifested great indignation. He had been amusing him to be a person of the sumpty side of who manifested great indignation. He had been among any last by going from one person to arother, on the sumy side of Broadway, and spitting in their faces, occasionally putting in a little slep on the cheek. In explanation of this offensive numers, Pat said that he did not intend to hard any one but was "only doin" it for fun." He was committed for drunkenness.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yes terms at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: Frame bouse and lot, No. 144 West Sixteenth atreet, lot 25 by 193 feet, 44,900; three-story brick house and lot, No. 119 East Twenty fourth atreet, lot 19 5 by 90, 9, 83 500; three-story brick house and lot, No. 121 East Twenty-fourth street lot 19 by 98, 43 800; twelve years' lease of house and lot, north side of Thirtieth street, 101 4 East Eleventh avenue, size 27 by 31, 4330,

SERIOLS ACCIDENT. — Yesterday morning Mary Mitchel, rasiding at No. 5 Catharine slip, while adjusting a clother line, full the distance of fifty feet Into the yard, smaaling her arm and breaking her ribs, and otherwise injuring her. She was taken to the City Respital.

Anson.—About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire was discovered in the house occupied by James Gardand, No. 118 Thompson street. Mrs. Gardand was arrested on sus-picion of having set fire to the premises, and locked up for ex-sumination. The damage was tiffling, the fire having been imme-diately extinguished by the police.

[Advertisement] AUTUMN HATS.

WARNOCK & Co. invite the attention of Gentlemen to their extensive and varied asscriment of Hars, etc., designed for the ensuing Autumn,

comprising THE GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT, of beautiful model and fabric-fully equal to the progress of

modified in proportion—the crowning excellence of a young gentleman's wardrobe.

THE AUTUMN BON TON, the counterpart of that immensely popular and graceful Summer

Hat, the success of which is ample guaranty for a large sale of its Autumn Duplicate.

SOFT FELT HATS. An extensive assortment, comprising every variety of PATTERN, CoLOR, and QUALITY. GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S CAPS.

An endless variety—for DRESS and UNDRESS—RIDING, SPORTING, TRAVELING, and EVENING WEAR. NOVELTIES in every department, too numerous to mentio

WARROCK & Co., Hatters.

No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hetel. [Advertisement.] PALL CLOTHING. Good Black Cloth Frock Coats. 65 to 63
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats. 10 to 14
Fig. Black Cloth Frock Coats. 15 to 20
Casimere Business Coats. 35 to 12 [Advertisement]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.
PROTOGRAPHS, DAGGERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and BRADY'S GALLERY

Has Ramovan from No. 360 Broadway to No. 543 Broadway exper of Bieecker-st. PROTOGRAPHS, DAGURARROTYPES AND AMEROTYPES.

FURNITURE-EXTRAORDINY.

The finest kind of Broadway FURNITURE can be purchased of H. P. DRUHARF, at No. 87 Bowery, at about half Broadway prices. He employs 150 hands, and lays in his stock for net cash. He store is 260 feet deep and six stories high, filled from rof to becoment with all qualities of FURNITURE and MATTERSERS, and he says he will not allow himself to be undersold by any man.

Why "feet your way into business in doubt and uncertainty, when a PHERNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at FOWLER & WELLE'S. No. Die Brondway, will point out your talents, dejects, and just the pursuit in which you will best succeed.

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY. Approves by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more effica-cicus than the Liquid Oil, and is very easily taken.
To be had of the inventors, No. 135 the av., and all respectable properties.

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BROOKLYN ITEMS.

POLITICAL .- The American Assembly Conventions, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention at Utics, were held on Wednesday evenirg, when the following were chosen in the First District: Albert H. Van Sicklen of New-Lotts, and Jas. H. Van Brunt of the Eighth Ward. In the Fifth District: Edward T. Backhouse and James R. Berton, were elected. In the Fourth District, H. D. Peck was chosen as one of the delegates.

ANOTHER FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT .- Coroner ASCITER FAIAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Coronel Horton held an inquest yesteday upon the body of a child five years of ace, named Rhods Finkey, who died of the effects on injuries statatined on the evening of the like inst. The child, it appears, lighted a fire in the cove by means of complete, which she poured upon the fiel. The fibrure communicated to her dress, and she was almost instantly enveloped. Her mether sprang to be treller, and succeeded in testing the clothes from her person. The burns were, however, of such a serious nature that she deed in three hours after the accident occurred. On the investigation of the case by the Coroner it was ascertained that a burial certificate had been given by Or, Charles Newhaws on the application of the father and that he charges 48 therefor, stating at the same time that it was all right, and that the Coroner was not required. The jury randered a verdet to the effect that the child died of burns accidentally received, and passed canaure on the physician for violating the critinates in giving a burish certificate.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE FULTON FERRY .- Coroner The ACCIDENT AT THE FULTON FIRRY,—Coroller Horton beld an inquest yesterday upon the body of the colored man who was accidentally drowned at Fulton Ferry the evouing previous. His name was ascertained to be Robert H. Mills, about 28 years of age, and a native of Long Island. He was employed as Steward on board the schoner Langdon Gilmore, tying at Forrester's dook. The master of the vessel stated that deceased had a mother living somewhere to the intertior, and that he had just returned from a short visit to her previous to salling. A verificit in as cordance with the facts of the case was rendered by the Jury. The deceased had \$20 and a galvanised watch in his passession. The body was buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Friday, Sept. 16, Nos. 31, 32, 57, 54, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-SEPT. 15. In the Matter of James, Administrator, &c., agt. Adams and

Russett J.-The plaintiff suce as administrator of Barker. His authority it is said, is void, because the proper parties were not duly afted before the Surrogate. Counciding the objection to be well founded in fact, it is not well taken in law. The Surrogate of Albary obtained prindiction of the subject, not by the citation, but by the residence of intensite within the Country of Albary at the time of his death. That for gave to the Surrogate of Albary country the sole and exclusive power to grant letters of administration on the exists of the deceased. (2 R. S. R. 73 and 23)

rish letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. (2 R. S. R. 75 and 25)
In other words, it was the only jurisdictional fact. The other provisions of the statute are directory, and a non-complisme with them may be ground for a motion to vacate, or an appeal to reverse, if made or takes in the proper tribunal and within the proper tribunel and within the proper time, but to objection collaterally, to the validity of the letters, to be aprung usen the parties at any period, however are note, and under any circums among however tree inconvenient and manufaction of the parties of the proper inconvenient and manufaction of the parties of the proper inconvenient and manufaction of the parties at any period, however are

mote, and under any circums ances, however inconvenient and unastitable for its consideration. (Seedon agt. Wright, 1 Selden, Son.)

There is no error, therefore, in the Referee's decision that the plaintiff was to be regarded to this suit is the lawful representative of liarker. The next objection relates to the amount allowed. Harker, it appears, was ticket agent of the Railroad company. Shortly before his feach, which concrede the the of January. 1854, he deposited with the plaintiffs, who were brokers, 4675.73 in uncurrent money reserved by him as such agent. The defect is death, they paid over an equivalent amount to the Sontetry of the Company, taking an informative. The referee refuses to allow the payment either partially or wholly. In this decision to the extent of \$150 ove thick be erred. After crediting all Barker's cisions against the Company, there was still a balance of \$150 on which he had no claim.

It was the incomey of the Company; and if it could not be restored specifically, it was not for Barker, or one is his shoes, to raise the objection that the defendants or their agents returned only its equivalent. There was a manifest equity to that extend in the claim of the Company, and we see no ground for the positive impliedly assumed that the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong or that of their principal to defeat it. As to the rest of the poor, the formation of the money by the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong er that of their principal to defeat it. As to the rest of the money by the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong er that of their principal in defeat it. As to the rest of the word whom the set of the strength of the set of the word of owners give no valid discharge on its receipt. The payment to that extent was in law enterests of the money by the defendants. Under all the facts we think that interest was properly allowed. The defendant, when was expanined as a winters, did not preved that first had not made interest.

The defendant, Adams, who was examined as a witness, did bot prevent that his firm had not made interest.

It is the business of brokers to make money yield interest, and it the delendants, without any fault of their own, failed in this instance to do so, they could easily have shown the fact. We do not mean, however, to be understood as helding that the fact of non-user, had it been shown, would have released them from the liability to pay interest, especially on the two leading items of the account.

On the question, however, of the \$150, a new trial must be granted, the coast to abide the event. But as the former referee is dead, the parties must apply at the Special Term for the appointment of another in his place.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Before Judge Culves.

Margaret Hackett agt Patrick Harrey and another.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Refore Judge CULVES.

Margaret Hackett agt. Patrick Harrey and another.

This was an action for treapase. The plaintiff is a married lady, and carries on the grocery business in Canton street, corner of Tulary. Having some difficulty with her busband, she act up business on her own amount, with money obtained from her brother. On the lith of May last, the defendant Harrey, who is a constable, levied on the scote and sold them upon an execution against the husband. This action was brought to recover their value. It appeared on the trief that she had burrowed the many of the brother, and that her husband indirectly shared in

THE WOOD CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE

At 7 p. m., on Wednesday, the Convention presided over by Mr. ALVORD reassembled at the Voorbies House. On assembling, Mr. Wood announced that the possession of the hall had been refused them, it having been hired and locked up by others.

T. G. ALVORD addressed the Convention at length, denouncing severely the conduct of those he designated seceders from the Convention. He went into a nated seceders from the Convention. He went into a detailed statement of the organization of the Convention, showing that it had been properly made, and that there could be no ground upon which the boiting could be sustained. He said that, unfortunately for the Democratic party, it was being made the increaseder to a Rairond corporation, and predicted that the blighting influence must be destroyed, or the party would materially suffer.

Mr. Worm also probe at least hydronneing the

tender to a Ratirond corporation, and predicted that the blighting influence must be destroyed, or the party would materially suffer.

Mr. Wood also spoke at length, denouncing the action and influences of the other Convention. He action and influences of the other Convention. He reported from the Committee the following resolutions: Resolved, That the National Democracy of the State of New-York, through their delegates in Convention assembled, reiterate its fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, believing that instrument, with the compromises made thereunder, and as ounstruch by the supreme Indiciary of the land, should be rigidly minitained and promptly enforced by the Executive powers of the Federal Government in every State and Territory, and that this duty will apply to the protection of persons and property in the Territories.

Resolved, That we ablor the incendiary doctrines of Wm. H. Seward in his Rochester manifesto. The only "irrepressible conflict," which can ever arms in the country is that which will be wasted by the national and constitution-leving people of all sections of the Union against the demagonus and traitors who seek by Slavery agistion to breast down and distroy the glorious fabric of the American Confederation.

Evolution of the Federal Diovernment is the protection of its officers and their property. They and their property should be fully covered by the guardisability of the national power, including the persons and property of adopted citizens. A cliner of the American Confederation of Other American Confederation of the Section of the American Confederation of the Section of the Section

Resolved, That, being in favor of the payment by the State of its just debta and utterly opposed to repudacion, even by implication, the Democracy of the State will vote onnacimously in favor of the passage of a law authorizing the loan of two-anda half millions of dollars, to pay the floating debt of the state.

Resolved, That we unnaimously nominate for Secretary of State David R. Floyd Jones, of Queens; for Controller, Sanaford R. Church, of Orleans, for Attorney-General, Lyman Tremsto, of Albary; for State Engineer, van R. Richmond, of Wayne; for State Fusquer, Isaac V, 'anderpel, of Eric Rot Camil Commissioner, Wim J. Shinner, of Herkinner; for State-Prison Inspector, Noble S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence; is Judge of the Court of Appeals, Alex. S. Johnson, of Albary; for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Reward Timpon, of New York.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee have the power to fill my varancy caused by the non-soceptance of any nonination made by this Convention.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee have the power to appoint a Committee in each Congressional District, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charlest, whose doty is stail be to call a Convention in each Congressional District, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Convention them adjourned sine disc. Resolved. That, being in favor of the payment by the State of

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The following is the State Central Committee appointed by the Wood Convention:

First District, C. P. Schermerhora, Benjamin Ray; Second Listrict, James Touther, W. Radford; Third District, Matthew McMahon, J. O. Hashouck; Fourth District, John Commer, Orville Clerk; Fifth District, John A. Green, y., W. Baldwing, Sirch District, N. J. Sands. Charles Kohler; Sewenth District, Albert G. Wheeler, A. J. McCall; Eighth District, Harry Wilber, O. P. E442.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Conductor of the First Day's Proceedings.

STRACLER, Sept. 14, 1859.

SPIECH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Lond calls of "Dickinson?" "Dickinson?" rang from every part of the hall, when Mr. Dickinson spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CETIMENS: I am ex-

from every part of the hall, when Mr. Dickissos spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Frildow-Criticals: I am exceedingly gratified to see, at a time of such an interesting crisis in the Democratic party, so many true and good men enroll themselves under the Democratic banner. By the hearing of the ear I have understood that there have been some unfortunate differences and discensions in our racks to day, growing out of the organization of the Convention, but not knowing the facts in detail I pass them all by, saying in the abstract that I am here for union, paces, and harmony, and for them only. I came to this city for the purpose of taking many a follow-Democrat by the hand. The opportunity to meet so many has not been effered me often. I hoped that my experience in and devotion to the Democratic party might conduce to a thorough union—a union which would combine all interests, which would know no North, no South, no East, no Week, and no section. My voice, I hoped, might contribute to effect that nuion. Whoever departs co has departed from this pacific counsel has my condemnation. Whoever makes an effort to contest the party, inconsistent with fairness, with honor, with the usages of the party, and the dignity becoming a deliberative body, acts not only without my advise, but against my judgment and my wishes. My feelings toward the Democratic party are known to all—the record of my life speaks for itself. So long as the difference which formerly distracted the party originated in a difference of principle, and I believed no harmonious counsels could prevail. I acted up to the homostic convictions of my mind, as I always do, whether in weal or wee, success or defeat. When those who all-hered to dectrine adverse to the Democratic creditioned themselves to other organizations, I said thea that only personal feelings and privideces, and the desire of individuals for office, prevented the Democracy from coming together and acting as a unit. Sinco then, I have upon all occasions endeavored to cast oil upon the trou humanitarian efforts, its ceaseless progress, its respect for the universal rights of man, and I have invoked peace and harmony among its disciples. Yes, fellow-citizens, I repeat, I would sooner sever my arm from my body here before you—I would sooner that my tongue should cleave to the roof of my mouth, than consent to lend myself to wrong, overreaching, or anything tricky in a deliberative Convention—I never did and I never will. I repeat, I express no opinion as to what is alleged to have been done, for I know nothing of the facts; but I have the iron nerve to stand by the right, when I am satisfied where that right is. I have had some experience in reversee and dissensions in the Democratic party. I have seen the time when for a stern discharge of duty like "the spy of Washington," scarce one would recognize my position, or take me by the hand, and I did not faiter. I have seen the time when bouquets of flowers were laid at my feet because I declined the use of my name for the Presidential nomination. I did not faiter then, and I am able to stand now as ever by the Democratic party through triumph. I am of no section geographically and no section philically. I am of that party which believes in and upholds the equal and just rights of man, and which opposes all assaults upon the Constitution, either of the State or nation, come from whence they may. I am opposed to the party that treats the State worse than Here d and Philate together treated the people of Julea and Gaililee. Despoit tyrants as they were, and robbers of a down-trodden people, they did not ask that the people, after being borne down with taxation, and going up to Jerusalem to be taxed, should go up to the city to register their names. But the Republican party, the party or professed benevolence and philanthropy, have not only laid their hands on the earning of labor in taxes, but they ask the laborer to leave his plow and the furrow—every working man to foreske his labor for a day to go up to Jerusalem to get regisof laber in taxes, but they ask the incorrer to leave at the furrow—every working man to foreske his laber for a day to go up to Jerusalem to get registered. (Roars of laughter and loud cheers.) Now, against that party I desire to see the Democracy array itself in a solid body. Away with all quibbles about organization in localities, and about personal previous we have here a matter that concerns the people. ifself in a solid body. Away with all quibbles about organization in localities, and about personal prejudice, we have here a matter that concerns the people, who have no interest in the squabbles of politicians. The people have a right to demand that justice shall be done to them in matters of so grave a character, and they will see that it is given them. The Democratic party is the great catholic party. By its doctrines I abide. I do not ask what man holds office, and if he discharges his duty, I don't care. I have held office myself, and long enough for my advantage. I do not hold office now, and yet "I still live," as Webster said [Laughter.] Whether I shall ever hold another office I do not know, and do not care. I am better off out of office than in, and have sense enough to know it. If the people want me, I believe they will stop the great Democratic train and take me in. If they do not want me, they will not stop for my hallooing. They will always know where to find me—in my garden, in the bosom of my family, in the pursuit of an henorable profession, by which i gain a livelihood. When they want me they will find me there. I have no craving desire to be before the public, when my party does not want, me there, for I am a better soldier in the ranks, as I myself believe, than a commissioned leader, but I never shrink from any duty devolved upon me. I believe the people have intelligence enough to know who they want and to give them notice when they are wanted. Now, my friends, I hope the clouds will clear away. the clouds will clear away.

A Voice—They have gone already.

Mr. Dickisson—So much the better. I hope all breaches in the Democratic ranks are now closed, and that the engine will go on at such speed that the poo-

A voice—They have gone already.

Mr. Dickinson—So much the better. I hope all breaches in the Democratic racks are now closed, and that the engine will go on at such speed that the people will have to clear the track ahead, and hold on behind, so as not to be left in the rear. Our opponenta are separated, though the separation may not be eternal, but like that of the raccoon and wild-cat who were parting: "We shall never meet again," said one. "Oh, yes, we shall," replied the other, "at the hatter's shop,." [Loud laughter.] I thank you, fellow Democrate, for having given me the opportunity of addressing you. It is an interruption of the regular proceedings of the Convention, but I am, nevertheless, glad of the privilege of exhorting you to appeal to no sectional or personal feelings. Look only to the future, and do not live on the prejudice of the past or gratify the ill-feelings of a past day. I am willing to ignore and forget all past dissensions in the Democratic party. Every man who will buckle on his armor, and go on with me to redeem the State of New York, to protect the courts, Constitution, and the people, and to recome our State from misrule, to him I extend the right hand of fellowship. What are now the conflictions of 1856, or any subsequent year, to us? Nothing. The future is ours. I am glad, fellow Democrats, that I am here I doubted, in my own mind, whether it was proper for me to come to this Convention, but as I said to a Democrat doubtless now within the hearing of my voice, I had free papers and a right to come if I pleased. As these little dissensions have arisen, I repeat I am glad I am here. I have seen squabbles before to day, and they never alarmed me in the least. I do not know, indeed, but that I feel more at home in a squabble than a calm. I do not intend to blame any person for anything that has arisen here—indeed, I do not know the circumstances. But I am opposed to any unfairness, to any duplicity, to any double-dealing, to anything that these route and will stand on a basis broad e

later. (Immense applause.)
The Convention then adjourned till 4 p. m.
At 44 o'clock p. m., Mr. Stryken again called the onvention to order.

THOMAS Y. How of Cayuga, from the Committee

THOMAS Y. How of Caynga, from the Committees Permanent Organization, reported as follows: For Freedest-Ws. H. Ludlow. For Five President-lat District, Bryan McCahill and David Kloner; Hd. P. B. Bergen, G. S. Lyon; Hid. J. H. Tettla, L. Van Valkenburgh; Fvch, H. R. Wing, J. M. Williams; Vth, H. Lamb, H. Shaffer; Vth, D. C. Sates, G. Bartlett; Villa, muel Birdaill, Thomas Bradley; Villith, J. R. Baboock, W.

Samuel Birdani, Thomas Braham, J. B. Hill, J. F. Pierce, E. A. Sotton.

Secretaries—J. Brown Graham, J. B. Hill, J. F. Pierce, E. Erill, J. Amott, C. G. Pomeroy, H. J. Miser.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Lunhow made a speech in acknowledgment of the honor conferred.

After the appointment of Committees on contested seats, and some unimportant speechmaking, the Contestion adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at ?